

M'CUE GOES TO SCAFFOLD

Confesses Murder of His Wife and Pays Law's Just Penalty

WAS STEADY OF NERVE TO THE END

Charlottesville Wife-Murderer Meets Death Without a Tremor, Walking Unassisted to the Place—No Statement Forthcoming When Asked at the Last Moment if He Had Anything to Say, But a Written Confession Was Given Out After the Execution by His Spiritual Advisers.

Charlottesville, Va., Special.—Without a tremor, J. Samuel McCue met death on the scaffold at 7.35 o'clock Friday morning for wife-murder. Hardly had his struggles ceased when his confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. L. Petrie, H. B. Lee, and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the reading of the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked, "Do you think that if I gave you my arm you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" He replied calmly, "I can walk without your aid." On the way he stumbled once or twice and the officers offered assistance. It was not needed, however. There was no weakness. McCue had merely slipped on the frozen snow.

No Statement to Make. Before he placed the rope about McCue's neck, Sergeant Rogers put his arm over the condemned man's shoulder

and gave him a word of encouragement. He then turned to the gallows and walked up the steps unassisted. He was dressed in a dark suit and a white shirt with a high collar. He had a serious expression on his face. The execution was carried out by a single blow of the guillotine. McCue's body was then taken to Brookville for burial.

Story of the Crime. On Sunday night, September 4, McCue accompanied his wife to church and they returned home about 9.15 o'clock. Within 15 minutes after they had repaired to their room to retire for the night the city was aroused by messages announcing the murder of Mrs. McCue, and friends, physicians, and officers hurried to the McCue home. Mrs. McCue was found dead in the bath room, and McCue was lying on the floor with an abrasion on his cheek and feigning unconsciousness. He later asserted that the attack had been made by an unknown white man who had climbed through a window. Mrs. McCue had been dealt a blow that broke her nose and her left ear had almost been severed by a second blow. Death was caused by a gunshot wound just above the heart. McCue never was able to explain the presence in the bath room of a small piece of cotton undershirt which fitted exactly a torn place in the shirt which he had on when the officers arrived. The women figured in the reports cir-



J. SAMUEL McCUE

and whispered something to him, and everything was ready Mr. Rogers spoke to McCue, asking him had anything to say. "None at all" was his answer. The trap was sprung, and nineteen minutes afterward he was pronounced dead of strangulation. His neck was not broken. His body will be taken to Brookville for burial.

Confession as Given Out. Samuel McCue stated this morning in our presence and requested us to make public that he did not wish to

be put to the cause of the murder, and a letter filled with endearing language sent him by one of his women clients was produced at the trial. McCue had quarrelled with his wife a number of times. She was 40 years old and the mother of four children. The coroner's jury held McCue for the murder three days after it occurred, and he had since been confined in the jail, vehemently protesting his innocence. His trial was concluded November 5, and he was convicted, the jury being out only 26 minutes.

Broke Into Jewelry Store. Suffolk, Special.—The jewelry store of R. L. Brewer & Son, owned by R. L. Brewer, Jr., former mayor, was entered and robbed. The burglars got in by prying up with a crowbar a sill under a read window. The practical loss was the theft of articles left for repair. A \$300 cash register was destroyed, but only \$4 in cash was taken. Mr. Brewer cannot ascertain his exact loss, but it is estimated at between \$500 and \$600.

Judge Campbell to be a Candidate. Richmond.—Special.—It is reported that former Judge Clarence J. Campbell will be a candidate for the legislature from Amherst county this year. Judge Campbell was removed from the Amherst county bench by the legislature for cowardly Rev. Mr. Crawford of the Anti-Saloon League. He had acquitted Mr. Crawford of the charge of contempt of his court.

Unish Atchison Road. Atchison, Special.—Attorney General was appointed Judson Harshbarger, who was attorney for the second administration of Cleveland, and Frederick C. Atchison, a prominent lawyer, to investigate the alleged fraud of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad in granting re-licensing of Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. The investigation is with the legal proceedings. The company, if after an investigation, the proceedings seem just. The lawyers have accepted the terms.

Fire in Jacksonville Jail. Jacksonville, Fla.—Special.—What the officers believe to have been an effort on the part of a negro prisoner to escape by setting the jail on fire resulted in one negro being killed by suffocation and 15 escaping. The cries of fire in the Raspberry Park city jail, shortly after 4 o'clock, awoke Jailer Bryan, who rushed from his room to the corridor to ascertain the trouble. As he opened the door leading into the jail proper a dense smoke came rushing toward him. He immediately went to each cell and released the prisoners, and then sent in the alarm.

Live Items of News. Hungarian colony in New York making great preparations for the visit to President Roosevelt on February 14.

Fresh From the Wires. The peace movement in Russia is growing fast.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in a statement in Boston, says he has no apology to offer for his treatment of Jefferson Davis in Fortress Monroe.

Survivors of the wrecked Furness liner Damara reached Pleasant Point, N. C., after a terrible experience.

Many vessels are still held in the ice jam in the Delaware river and heavy rain and sleet storms were reported in the South and Southwest.

Germany's success in capturing the contract for rearming the Turkish artillery continues to cause resentment in Paris.

The Senatorial deadlock at Dover, Del., showed no material change.

King Oscar of Sweden, who is ill, turned over the Government temporarily to Crown Prince Gustaf.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington, rector of Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Brooklyn, decided to accept the position of Bishop of Harrisburg.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations adopted an amendment to the arbitration treaties, providing for the submission to the Senate of every claim to be arbitrated under the treaties.

The amended protocol of the United States and Santo Domingo specifically affirms the Monroe doctrine.

C. W. Post, of Michigan, demands the expulsion from the Senate of Senator Platt, of New York, on the ground that the latter is violating the anti-trust law.

The Privy Council in London decided the Greene and Gaylor case in favor of the United States, the probable effect being that John F. Gaylor and Benjamin H. Green will be extradited from Canada.

The National Red Cross Society was reorganized, pursuant to an act of Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE

The House and Senate Getting Down to Solid Work.

The entire time of the senate Tuesday night was devoted to a discussion of the ten circuit bill and the end is not yet. The opponents of the bill founded their speeches on constitutional technicalities but the supporters took a broader view and held that no mere technicalities should stand in the way of progress and relief from congestion in the courts.

Senator Brown moved to postpone the consideration of the bill until the next session but Senator Hood moved to table this.

COMMITTEE REPORTED. The joint committee appointed from the house and senate during the session of 1904 to investigate the books and accounts of the State officers, yesterday made their report to the general assembly. The report on the secretary of state's office appears on the face of it to be a condemnation or rather a rebuk of lax methods of that office. The committee has been thorough in its investigation and has not spared words.—Columbia State.

HOUSE. By a vote of 68 to 31 the house of representatives Tuesday night put itself on record as favoring the original "Bribe bill." This bill was introduced by Mr. Toole of Aiken, and was the identical bill presented by Senator Bruce of York last year. The vote last year was 49 to 36, the majority being in favor of placing the odious half tax on the counties voting out the dispensary.

Among the new bills introduced were: Senator Butler—Fixing the time for holding courts in the several circuits. This bill is conditional to the passage of the ten circuit bill.

Senator Butler—To incorporate the Cherokee, Union and Spartanburg railroads.

Senator McGowan—To incorporate the Reedy River Power Company.

At the morning session of the senate third reading bills on the calendar were read and debate begun on the 10-circuit bill but this was interrupted by the visit of the house so that acts might be ratified.

ACT RATIFIED. Debate was then curtailed by the entrance of the speaker and clerk to ratify acts made into laws as follows: To allow county treasurer of Chester to borrow funds.

To prohibit trespass.

To allow Clio school district in Marlboro to issue bonds.

To dispense of all moneys in State treasury known as direct tax funds.

To codify to government certain lands on Sullivan's Island.

Amending law relating to powers of trustees of the S. C. M. A.

For the protection of aids to navigation established by the United States Lighthouse board.

Fixing liability of stockholders in banks.

After ratification was over it was not long until the senate adjourned until evening.

The house sent word that it refused to include traction engines in the provisions of the automobile bill and the president appointed Senators McLeod and Warren as members of a conference committee on this amendment.

The historical commission bill from the house, was amended on motion of Senator C. E. Blease by reducing the salary of the clerk from \$1,200 to \$1,000. The bill which the senate sent to the house had the amount of \$1,000.

The bill known as the matrimonial law was killed.

The House, by a vote of 77 to 20, refused to kill Mr. L. O. Patterson's bill for the establishment of an industrial school for boys at a cost of \$15,000. It then passed the bill amended so as to reduce the amount to \$7,000, but requiring the penitentiary people to furnish the necessary convicts without expense for the construction of the original buildings. An amendment also requires three of the seven trustees to be women. The board is to select the place for the school.

The Senate passed the tenth circuit bill, amended so as not to interfere with the present arrangements regarding judges and collectors. It takes a ninth circuit out of Greenville, Anderson, Oconee and Pickens, and a tenth circuit out of Charleston, Beaufort and Berkeley.

Answering the invitation to address the Assembly on the 9th, in the interest of the Jamestown Exposition, General Fitzhugh Lee wired his regrets from Washington, saying that on that day the matter would come up in Congress, and he could not reach South Carolina. He suggested that the matter could be held over until next year, but thought it might be best for the Senate to take action now along the lines suggested in his letter of a few days ago.

One of the interesting features of House legislation so far was the decisive majority with which that body last night passed the Toole bill, which eliminates the tax feature from the Bribe act, allowing counties to vote out their dispensaries. The Senate has killed a somewhat similar measure, but the Senate bill went further and allowed not only counties, but communities, to vote out their dispensaries, and the friends of the Toole bill are by no means discouraged with the prospects of its passing the Senate.

To hold this proviso of half a mill tax over the heads of those counties desiring or which might desire to vote out their dispensaries is looked upon as a threat, which is being resented. The handwriting upon the wall has been brought to hold relief by the action of the House, which comes freshest from the people.

In the House of Representatives Thursday, there was a final fight on Mr. Patterson's bill to establish an industrial school for boys.

The ten-hour labor bill was killed, as was also the inheritance tax bill.

Col. D. O. Herbert's bill to codify the militia laws of the State was passed by the House. Col. Herbert explained that the laws of this State are in imperfect condition, and the bill would re-enact these laws with a number of desirable changes. The bill provides for no appropriation, although it does increase the salary of the adjutant general from \$1,500 to \$1,900. He showed some instances in which there is no warrant of law for the militia organization; there is no statute to provide for three majors to a regiment, although every regiment has three majors; and organization in other States. There was no opposition to the bill.

The house gave second reading to the ways and means committee's bill to provide for a committee of five to inspect the books and vouchers of the State treasurer, comptroller general, secretary of state and sinking fund commission. The committee has heretofore consisted of three members, but Mr. Moses explained that the work is very heavy and the committee can save time by having a large number of members and dividing the work.

The Senate returned to the ten circuit bill and made a slight change.

In joint session acts were ratified as follows: Issuing school bonds in district No. 36 in Orangeburg.

Amending the act requiring payment of license fees (corrects an error).

Relating to board of trustees of Presbyterian College of South Carolina.

Having State Treasurer issue duplicate instead of triplicate receipts.

Amending law relating to primary elections.

Ratifying charter of Parr Shoals Power company.

Allowing county commissioners of Lee to borrow money.

Relating to bond issue for court house at Camden.

Electing town auditor for Union.

Validating sale of two lots in Darlington to C. W. Hewitt.

Relating to schools districts of Marion, Mullins, Dillon and Latta.

Fixing time for electing trustees in Easley school district.

Providing for reappraisalment and taxation of certain abandoned rice fields.

Authorizing town of Wagener to issue bonds.

Authorizing school district No. 65 of Orangeburg to issue bonds.

Authorizing school district No. 79 in Orangeburg to issue bonds.

Developing duties of board of public works on town council and treasurer and clerk of Easley.

Although the Senate was too dignified to confess it, it adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning so that the senators might go to the minstrels last evening. There was no night session, as all wanted to attend the theatre.

The Clemson Bill. Debate began Friday in the senate on the Pollock bill. This is the house bill to establish at Winthrop an inspection bureau to examine fertilizers. Clemson now derives the total income from the privilege tax and if the bill passes the senate Winthrop will be a part beneficiary in it.

The bill has been on the calendar for some time, ever since it came over from the house. Senator W. J. Johnston has on the senate calendar a similar bill, but he will let it rest now that the Pollock bill has arrived.

A good deal of speech-making was engaged in Friday on this bill, but no action was taken. Its consideration occupied both the morning and evening session.

The house of representatives has declined to pass any legislation to amend the dispensary law. Saturday substitute for Mr. Brantley's bill, and the whole matter was indefinitely postponed after a long fight.

Will Increase Levy. The "supply bill," or the bill to fix the levy for taxes for the current year, was given second reading in the house of representatives Saturday. The levy for State and county purposes is raised in the bill from 5 to 5 1/2 mills. This is the first time in two score years that the levy has exceeded 5 mills. This bill occupied practically the entire time in the House.

In the Senate routine business only was considered. Many members were absent.

PERSONAL GOSSIP

Bernard Shaw is becoming very popular in Germany.

Andrew Carnegie is a great lover of flowers, especially of roses.

The only woman blacksmith in America is Miss Clara Medlin, of Pilot Oak, Ky.

The German Emperor is said to be twenty-fourth in the line of succession to the British crown.

Miss Ethel Bret Harte, daughter of the famous writer of early California life, will devote herself to concert work.

President Roosevelt has departed from the social usages of many years in becoming a dinner guest at the house of the Vice-President-elect.

Mr. Rosalie Loew Whitney, who for the last three years has been attorney for the Legal Aid Society at New York City, a few months ago sent in her resignation.

George S. Boutwell, former Governor of Massachusetts, and Secretary of the Treasury in Grant's Cabinet, celebrated the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth at Groton.

Edmund S. Hoeh, assistant director of exhibits at the St. Louis Fair, has been decorated by the French Government with the select order of Officer of the Academy of France.



GOOD ROADS

Who Shall Pay?

A new view of the numerous methods of paying for highway construction now proposed, it may be well to ask what principles should govern the selection of a method.

There is great variety in methods at the present time, and they do not conform even remotely to any rule or set of rules. The road question has been largely a local one, but the expansion of means of communication, the improvement in road vehicles and methods of propelling them, the rural free delivery and the general advance in rural conditions and demands, are rapidly making the question one of more widely extended importance.

The present article will be confined to a consideration of some of the principles underlying the application of aid from the National Government to the building of highways. It is prompted at this time by the character of some proposed legislation.

In the years following 1811 the United States Government constructed the National road, which, while sections of it were never completed, may be considered to have been 700 miles long and to have cost \$7,900,000. The National Government paying the entire expense. At that time this road was essential to the development of the country west of the Alleghenies, and its construction by the Government was justified on that account. The cost of repairing the road was not so easily obtained from the Government, and a proposition to collect such cost from traffic over the road by means of tolls was vetoed by the President, on the constitutional ground that it imposed duties on interstate traffic, an interpretation which would not now be made. The doctrine of sovereignty of the States prevented further expenditures of this sort for many years.

The increasing power of the central Government, and the insidious influence of such growths as the River and Harbor bill, much of which is merely an annual raid upon the Treasury, have worked together to reduce the objection to National expenditures for local purposes.

The Government did not pay any further attention to the question of road construction until the establishment of the office of Public Road Inquiry, about ten years ago. This office is in line with many other divisions of departments in the Government service in securing and distributing information regarding road building and maintenance, educating the people in this respect, and its appropriations are eminently proper expenditures of public money.

But now comes the Brownlow bill, which goes further than any other measure in its application of National funds to local uses. It makes no pretense of promoting interstate commerce, but proposes to appropriate money for roads on application of States, counties or townships, the only check upon the character of the road to be improved being the opinion of the director of the department. Its advocates point to the river and harbor and the public building appropriations as one reason for the new raid upon the Treasury, saying: "There are many rural districts that have no great rivers or great harbors or great cities which entitle them to public buildings, but there is no district but has many miles of public roads that need to be permanently improved. Let the people ask for it and they will receive the assistance which they desire and deserve."

As an additional argument they point to the appropriations made to Porto Rico and the Philippines, thus: "It is a remarkable fact that the United States Government has already appropriated \$1,000,000 to Porto Rico for road building and another \$1,000,000 to the Philippine Islands; and the Secretary of War has just made an appeal to Congress through the President of the United States, who strongly indorses that appeal, for the use of the Philippine government."

It is generally recognized that these new dependencies of the United States must, for the present at least, be treated in a paternal manner similar in theory to the treatment of the Indians, and that, while special appropriations may very properly be made for feeding, clothing, housing and schooling Indians and Filipinos, and for local improvements which they are unable to make a similar exhibition of paternalism with reference to the States of the Union should be strongly resented as a reflection upon their ability and an insult to State pride, as well as a violation of one of the fundamental principles upon which the form of the Union of States is based.

It is hardly probable that so serious a departure from the unwritten constitution, even if it is not a violation of the letter of the basis of our Government, will pass the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. But the subtle influence of the special appropriation of National funds under the cloak of legitimate measures for the improvement of navigation, the provision of buildings for doing public business and the pensioning of the dependents of our country, as well as special provisions for our dependent wards at home and in our new possessions, seems to have blinded the eyes of public officials, of societies intensely interested in road improvement, of citizens generally, to the true import of such a measure.

The rapid improvement of our roads in these days of extension of steam and electric roads is not worth the abandonment of so definite and so valuable a principle.

One argument of the supporters of the bill is that the work of the office of Public Road Inquiry "is in the nature of National aid" and that "there is, therefore, nothing new in principle in the bill recently introduced in Congress by Colonel Brownlow, of Tennessee, providing for National aid of a more extensive and substantial character." The assistance of the Government in the way of educational work is very different in principle and practice from the assistance proposed in the bill, and its value and its entire con-

formity with the principles of our organization are recognized by all. The fact that it is given cannot by any stretch of reason or imagination be twisted into approval of the proposed extension. The simple statement of the quotation shows this to any student of the principles of American government.

It may be admitted that the Government, in aid of interstate communication, may build or assist in building through roads between centres in different States, though many will deny the power of the National Government to do this, but this expressly is not the purpose of the bill, which would not prevent the application of National aid to the least valuable road of a mountain township if by the opinion of the director did not stand in the way. A proper measure offering National aid to road building is not impossible, and will receive ample support. The objection made at present is to the form and the violation of established principles in the present bill. The principle of a proper measure can best be considered together with the question of State aid.—Municipal Engineering.

Good Roads in Honduras. During the last year road building has been the chief feature of public activity in Honduras. Because the country has had no safe or convenient highways, the interior districts have been greatly retarded in their development. To remedy this a new wagon road has been built from Tegucigalpa, the capital, to San Lorenzo, on the coast. The grade of this road varies between six and two per cent. In many places the road is fifty feet wide, on a foundation of lava, and covered with finely beaten rock. Side ditches run along the way, and nearly all the bridges and culverts are of stone. Across the large rivers no bridges have yet been built. The length of the road will be about eighty-one miles. When it is all finished, it is the intention to use one side for a trolley line for electric freight and passenger cars. Abundant water power is available for supplying motive force.

THE CHINESE EMPRESS. A Description of the Ruler of the Far Eastern Nation.

She sat upon a divan covered with figured Chinese silk of a beautiful yellow-egg color. Being low of stature, her feet (which are of natural size, she being a Manchu) barely touched the ground, and only her head and shoulders were visible over the table placed in front of her. She wore a Chinese coat of a diaphanous pale-blue silk material covered with the most exquisite Chinese embroidery of vine leaves and grapes. Round her neck was a pale-blue satin ribbon studded with large, lustrous pearls, pierced and sewn to the ribbon. Her head was dressed according to the Manchu fashion, the hair being parted in front and brushed smoothly over the ears, caught up at the back and draped high and wide over a kind of paper cutter of dark green jade set crosswise on the head. The ends of this paper cutter were decorated with great bunches of artificial flowers, butterflies and hanging crimson silk tassels.

Her complexion is that of a North Italian, and being a widow, her cheeks are unpainted and unpowdered. Her piercing dark eyes roved curiously about, among her surroundings. Her age is sixty-eight, but her hair being dyed jet-black and most of it artificial, her appearance is that of a much younger woman.

Her hands are long and tapering and very prettily shaped, but they are disfigured by the curious national custom of letting the nails grow inordinately long. The nails of the two smaller fingers of the right hand were protected by gold shields which fitted to the finger like a lady's thimble and gradually tapered off to a length of three or four inches.—As Described by Lady Susan Towley, in Her "Chinese Note Book."

WORDS OF WISDOM:

Character determines condition. Feeding malice is fostering murder. Men differ not so much in their faith as in their phrases.

Excess of wealth is cause of covetousness.—Christopher Marlowe.

Good humor is the health of the soul; sadness is poison.—L. Stanislaus.

Faithful, dutiful work is the surest way to an honorable life.—George Everard.

Angels' songs last longest to men who are most anxious to repeat them to others.

It's a good deal easier to catch the preacher's errors in pronunciation than his appeals for the collection.

When God has buried your sins it is a sin to dig them up again, even though it be only to show them to your friends.

His Solicitude.

"Hold on!" shouted one of the on-lookers, rushing toward the balloon just as it left the ground. "For heavens' sake, hold on!"

The aeronaut heard the wild yell, and, realizing that his balloon was torn or on fire, released his hold on the trapeze and dropped with a d. s. t. twenty-five feet to the earth.

"What is it?" he gasped. "I fear I am badly shaken up, but it might have been worse!"

"Just what I was afraid of!" replied the man, shaking his head.

"Why did you tell me to hold on?" gasped the aeronaut, as he saw the balloon serenely sailing through space.

"Because I knew you'd get hurt if you let go," replied the excited individual.—Houston Post.

Gloversville is Pressed.

A writer for the New York Mail, referring to the changes which the automobile has wrought in dress, suggests that it would really be well if the motor car should indicate the use of soft and flexible leather in ordinary out-of-door material, such as coats, overcoats, etc. That's a good idea, and as it's right in Gloversville's line we suggest that the writer push the idea along. There is no material made in- to street wear which is more beautiful than some of the leather made up into gloves, and when that leather coat factory is opened, we want to see it right here in Gloversville. Here they make the best of everything in the leather line.—Gloversville Leader.



HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

CHEESE BISCUIT. Make any tea biscuit batter and roll out till about a half inch thick; spread thickly with grated cheese, sprinkle with cayenne pepper, a little salt and some bits of butter. Roll tightly, cut from the end, jelly-cake fashion, and bake. Serve hot or cold.

SWEET POTATO SOUFFLE. Peel six medium-sized sweet potatoes, cut into dice and line the bottom of a buttered dish; sprinkle with brown sugar and drop over it bits of butter, next a layer of potatoes, then sugar and butter, and so on till the dish is full and the sugar layer is on top. Bake and serve hot.

SQUASH FRITTERS. Add a cupful of milk to two of canned or freshly boiled winter squash; with this mix two beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Drop by tablespoonfuls into hot lard and fry. Serve with sweet or sour sauce as preferred.

SPICE PUDDING. One-half cupful of granulated sugar, half a cup of butter, one cupful of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon and one of cloves, one cup of boiling water, in which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat well together, then add two cupfuls of flour, and, lastly, four well-beaten eggs. Steam, and when done serve with an egg sauce.

MAPLE CUSTARDS. Beat five eggs until a spoonful can be lifted without stringing. Add one-half cup of maple syrup, a teaspoonful of salt, stir well, then add three cups of milk and strain into a mould or individual cups. Wet the inside of the cups with cold water. The hot water in the pan in which the custards are set to bake should not boil after baking is begun.

APPLE SHORTCAKES. Make a paste as follows: Sift four cupfuls of pastry flour and four teaspoonfuls of baking powder together very thoroughly with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and a half teaspoonful of salt. With the finger tips work in a cup of butter and two cups of milk. Roll out lightly without touching it more than is necessary. Bake fifteen minutes in a moderately hot oven. When done, cut into individual sizes with a biscuit cutter, split, butter and spread each piece with a strained apple sauce and serve with whipped cream. These are very delicious also when made with preserves or any fresh crushed fruit.

Hints for Housewives

To clean flat-irons rub them on green cedar.

Clean your cooking utensils with a piece of soft red brick.

Wash your stove with vinegar before polishing, and mark the result.

Brown paper moistened in vinegar will polish your tin until they shine like silver.

Rub a drop of olive oil on your knives and forks before putting away, and they will retain their brightness and be free from rust.

To remove grease spilled on a kitchen hearth—procure a piece of new rough hearthstone and rub vigorously, and the grease will disappear as if by magic.

A tablespoonful of vinegar added to each pint of water makes a capital preservative for chrysanthemums. The stems of the flowers should be clipped each morning.

Clean brass with powdered bath-brick and a damp flannel and afterward polish with dry brick dust and a leather. This is the cheapest brass polish and quite effectual.

A jug mop made by nailing a dozen little bits of linen or cotton rag on the point of a stick, is a great help in washing jugs which are too small for the hand to be inserted.

To prevent wooden bowls from cracking, immerse them in cold water, then set over the fire, bring to the boiling point, and let boil for an hour, and don't take them out until the water has gradually cooled.

Paint spots on glass can be removed by moistening with a strong solution of soda—the common kitchen variety. This will soften them, when they can be rubbed off, and the glass should then be rubbed with alcohol.

A soothing drink for a sore throat that is recommended, is made of a pint of barley water brought to a boil over a hot fire, to which is added, while stirring until dissolved, one ounce of the best gum arabic. Sweeten to taste.

To clean the ivory handles of knives, mix ammonia and olive oil in equal parts, and add enough prepared chalk to make a paste. Rub the ivory with this, and let dry before brushing off. Several applications may be necessary.

Stains made by dipping candle